

[Concluded from first page.]

The legal fraternity will understand how it has happened under the rulings of our courts in regard to the powers of married women, these mistakes could not be corrected in equity courts.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Terry introduced a bill amending the charter of St. Louis, which was referred to St. Louis delegation.

Senator Perkins from Committee on Re-employment and Reform reported in favor of giving the Committee on Ways and Means Judiciary and Accounts each a clerk at \$4 per day.

After various efforts to amend the report, Senator Terry offered a substitute for the reports providing that the Committees on Judiciary, Accounts, Ways and Means, Banks and Corporations, Internal Improvements, Penitentiary and Criminal Jurisprudence, should each have a clerk.

Adopted under a previous resolution of the Senate, the pay of a clerk is \$5 per day.

#### LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The special order being the majority report of the Committee on Louisiana affairs.

Senator Williams moved as a substitute therefore the report of the minority which was under the special order for to-morrow at ten o'clock.

On motion of Senator Edwards, 1,500 copies of the Report of the Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary were ordered printed.

Senator Rubey introduced a bill amending the General Statutes so as to permit druggists to sell intoxicating liquors in pint quantities, instead of gallon, under their licenses as druggists with the same restrictions as now provided by law against the drinking of the same on the premises.

Referred to Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence.

Adjourned.

#### SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine the documents in the basement of the capitol, and ascertain as to the propriety of their distribution among the people, was taken up and passed.

Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, at which hour the Senate re-assembled when a communication from the Governor was received, which was considered in

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The communication submitted for the confirmation of the Senate the re-appointment of Henry C. Fike and Samuel Martin, Regents of the Normal School at Warrensburg for six years. They were confirmed.

Senator LaDue, from Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably on the substitute for the memorial to Congress for the adjustment of the militia claims of the citizens. Adopted.

Senator LaDue, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably on the bill introduced by Senator McGinnis, memorializing Congress for the erection of a United States Territory over the region of country known as the Indian Territory.

Laid over informally.

Senator Wright called up House bill in relation to common pleas court of Jasper county.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Strother introduced a resolution providing for conference committee on the appropriation bill. Passed.

Senator Thompson offered a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint an additional page for the service of the President of the Senate. Lost.

Senator Mosby called up House bill amending the revenue law and suspending the penalty for the non-payment of taxes.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate then adjourned and came together as a State Board of Equalization, and was sworn in as such, and adjourned till 11 o'clock Wednesday.

#### HOUSE—MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

#### MEMORIALS

were presented as follows:

Mr. Bryan. From citizens of Barry county praying for a law providing for the levy of a State school tax to be distributed per capita to the different counties.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Haley. From citizens of Sullivan county praying for passage of law providing that four sections of land may be constituted a school district, etc.

Referred to Committee on Education.

#### RESOLUTIONS

were offered as follows:

Mr. Haley. That Committee on Education be directed to inquire and to report, in their judgment, where county line passes through school section the money arising from same can be divided between townships. Adopted.

Mr. Overton. That, as the sense of the House, it is highly improper for the members who have voted against the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses of the session, and also the resolution to have furnished to members necessary postage stamps, to accept pay or use the stamps so voted by a majority. Adopted.

Mr. Carson. That each member of the House be requested to read the President's Message before voting on the Louisiana question.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Chilton. Resolution directing the postmasters to furnish daily papers instead of doorkeepers. Adopted.

Mr. Ranney. For Committee on Con-

ference on Senate appropriation bill with House substitute. Adopted.

#### PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. King rose to a question of privilege and said that he was on yesterday made the instrument for the introduction of a resolution to pay the late Chief Clerk of the House \$150, and mileage from St. Louis for opening and organizing the present House. He explained the circumstances under which he had been induced to offer the resolution, relying upon the statements of Mr. Pratt, which, as it seemed, were an unwarranted imposition upon his credulity.

Mr. Roche made a similar statement. Mr. Hutchins thought that Mr. Pratt, not being on the floor and able to speak for himself, was being treated unfairly.

The chair decided Mr. Hutchins out of order, as there was nothing before the House.

Mr. Price offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report bill providing for payment of one half of the tax levied, on the first Monday in June and one half on the 2nd Monday of January.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill amending statute concerning circuses, shows, theaters, etc.

Referred to Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence.

Bills repealing registration law made a special order for 2 p. m. to-morrow.

Report from Committee on Accounts that J. T. Pratt, late Chief Clerk, be allowed \$75 in full for his services in organizing House, etc. Adopted.

Resolution to print 1,500 copies of report of Inspectors of Penitentiary under direction of Committee on Penitentiary, offered by Mr. Jones. Adopted.

Bill amending law concerning Jasper court common pleas. Passed.

Bill concerning the collection of taxes of 1874, reported from Committee on Ways and Means, being as amended by the adoption of proviso, offered by Mr. Bailey, of St. Louis, that interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum be added from Jan. 1st till paid, was taken up and passed. (See bill in another column.) Adjourned.

#### HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was ordered by the House that the Committee on Penitentiary have leave to sit during session of the House.

The argument was resumed by Mr. King on the Louisiana Resolution. He sustained the majority report.

Mr. Twiss followed with a most sensible and logical speech, convincing in its arguments and covering all the ground not covered by his predecessors.

Mr. Hutchins made a speech violent in many of its parts, the sentiments of which met with the applause of a majority of the House.

Mr. Reynolds closed the argument.

Mr. Bittinger offered the following amendment to the substitute which was accepted:

Resolved: That the recent message of the President to the Senate of the United States on the subject of affairs in Louisiana furnishes ample evidence that he has faithfully endeavored to execute the laws in that State, so as to maintain order and give protection to life and property, as was his duty under the Constitution and laws of the country.

The vote being taken on the substitute resulted: Ayes, 22; Noes, 98.

The ayes were Messrs. Bittinger, Brown, Carson, Folsom, Fox, Gardner, Hatfield, Haydon, Hudson, of St. Louis, Johnson, Lewis, Love, Manistee, Mollencott, Post, Schrantz, Snidow, Steele, of Wright, Stewart and Twiss.

On the majority resolutions the vote stood: Ayes, 98; Noes, 25.

Adjourned.

#### SENATE—MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Senator McGinnis offered a resolution for the printing of 1,000 extra copies of the report of the Superintendent of Lunatic Asylums. 200 for the use of the Superintendent of the Asylums and 800 for the Senate. Adopted.

The special order being

#### THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTIONS

taken up

The Majority Report was read. On motion of Senator Strother the report to the Senate was laid over informally and the resolutions of the House were taken up when Senator Williams offered as a substitute the

#### REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

Senator McGinnis offered the following amendment to the substitute in the form of an additional resolution:

Resolved: That the recent message of the President of the United States on the subject of affairs in Louisiana furnishes ample evidence that he has faithfully endeavored to discharge the duties imposed upon him as Chief Executive under the Constitution and laws of the United States so as to maintain order and give protection to life and property in that state.

The amendment was accepted by Senator Williams.

In their support Senator Williams addressed the Senate:

Senator Williams said he could have wished that the debate on these resolutions should have been opened by the Senators who asked for this inquiry. The minority had not sought it at this time, but had preferred to wait an authoritative statement of the facts, occurring in Louisiana, on the 4th of January before making any expression of opinion. But the question had been precipitated, prematurely he thought, upon the Senate, and the Repub-

lican Minority were bound to meet it. He had concurred in the Minority Report, and felt that in general it was a fair presentation of the principles and facts involved. So far as the fundamental principles contained in the two sets of resolutions were applicable, there was no difference of opinion. For himself and his Republican colleagues he deprecated as plainly as any one interference of armed force to mould the character of any legislative body. They claimed, with all true patriots, of all parties, that it was the admitted and established right of all bodies clothed with the high prerogative of the law making power to be the judges under the sanctions of the law, of the elections and qualifications of their own members; that such bodies should be permitted to assemble and deliberate peacefully and freely, under the forms of the law and Constitution, untrammelled and unawed; and that the military power, except in case of great public danger, and of urgent and extreme necessity, should be subordinate to the civil authority clothed with the execution of the law, and the preservation of public order; and that any unwarranted violation of these sacred landmarks of Constitutional government should receive the prompt and emphatic condemnation of the American people. These were the foundation stones upon which the structure of our liberties rested, and they were as dear to the hearts of Republican as to Democratic citizens of the Republic. It was only when the application of these doctrines to the facts in the Louisiana case was made by the Majority that he felt constrained to differ from them. They condemned the violation of legislative rights and privileges of a sister sovereign state by the military force. But, on the very threshold of this investigation arose the grave and important question whether there was any legislature. If not, then privileges could not have been denied or infringed. If it be true, as claimed by General Sheridan and Governor Kellogg and the Republican members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that the organization of that House before it was completed in a regular way, was prevented by the tumultuous and revolutionary action of the minority, then certainly no such wrongs could center upon this lawless minority the sacred rights of a parliamentary body. They were nothing more than a mob calling themselves legislators. They had taken possession of the Speaker's desk; usurped the functions which a majority alone could exercise; disregarded their repeated protests, and refused the calls for years and nays as guaranteed by the Constitution; and called to take part in these proceedings the five persons, whose names were not upon the roll transmitted by the Secretary of State, who were by law, not competent to assist in the organization, and whose presence and co-operation could confer no additional right, but only added to the glaring outrage of the proceedings. It is the veriest sophistry to say that because the Republican majority were present, these acts were the acts of a legislature. They protested again and again, but their protests were disregarded, and their only course was to withdraw.

Great confusion prevailed, and arms were freely displayed. At this juncture a General of the United States Troops stationed in that city was called upon by the usurping minority to preserve the peace. The Republican Majority sent a statement of the occurrence, which had taken place to Gov. Kellogg, and asked that the members elect be reinstated in the possession of the Hall, so that they could proceed to organize, and in response to their application, the Governor applied to the United States military authorities to assist his officers in expelling intruders and preserving order. This was done, and the House proceeded to organize according to law. Now, Sir, I am not here to justify or excuse Governor Kellogg in calling upon the military arm of the United States to execute his mandates. I am not here to say that General Sheridan did not make a grave mistake in complying with that order. From the facts before me I can not say that there was such "domestic violence" existing as is contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, to warrant the intervention of the military arm, even when invoked by the executive authority of the state, and I do not believe, even if such domestic violence existed, that the Legislature could not have been duly convened in time to make such call. This act of General Sheridan must stand before the country as the unfortunate one of a brave and patriotic officer, which, however much it may find of palliation and excuse in the alarming and critical situation of affairs, yet is condemned alike by the letter and spirit of that sacred instrument of our fathers, which is above all officers, however high, civil or military, and a violation of which, even with the purest and most patriotic motives, is full of danger to the liberties of the people. While this is true, and while a stern sense of justice compels me to say much against this brave and loyal gentleman, what words of condemnation are too strong to give character to the long train of events which precedes it? What justification can be found for that reckless and defiant spirit of lawlessness and disorder, for that long series of outrages, frauds and wrongs, subversive of the Constitution and destruction of the lives and property of that unhappy people whose high crimes and misdemeanors consist in fidelity to the Union, and faithful adherence to the Republican party? None. They must stand without justification, as they stand without parallel in this country, and any and all lawful methods ought to be resorted to, to punish the guilty, and prevent like occurrences in the future. While we, as the representatives of the people, are solemnly affirming our disapprobation of any unlawful attempt at interference by the Federal Government in the affairs of a sovereign state, and declaring that military power can not be permitted to override or overawe civil authority, let us also put the seal of condemnation on these acts of anarchy and bloodshed, and strengthen, so far as we are able, the hands of a faithful

Executive who is honestly endeavoring to do his duty in their suppression.

Senator LaDue thought the Minority Resolutions were more inclusive in some respects than those of the Majority, and justified a vindication of the outrages in that state. The people had become tired of these traveling political committees, whose reports were made up of falsehoods.

Senator McGinnis asked the Senator from Henry if he did not know that the present Committee on Louisiana Affairs was composed of Democrats.

Senator LaDue thought it was so composed their report would be the first truthful one that had been presented.

He thought from the tone of the Minority Resolutions that Republicans of Missouri were becoming alarmed for the security of Constitutional rights.

He did not believe the reports that were put in circulation about murders and massacres in the South. They were set about as a pretext for the use of means for the maintaining ascendancy of the political power of the Federal head of the nation. Nothing had occurred. It was a conflict of the people against the military. Not an outrage occurred in the South but owed its occurrence to interference by the military satraps of the government.

Senator McGinnis inquired if there were troops present at the Calfax massacre.

Senator LaDue no record of the movements of Radical soldiers. He commended the Minority Resolutions and thought they breathed a spirit of hope for the Radical party. The resolutions of the Minority certainly repudiated the interference in question. He should, however, vote for the Majority report. They were broadest and more comprehensive. Adjourned.

#### SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Strother from Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on House bill suspending the collection of the penalty for the non-payment of taxes.

Senator Rubey offered a substitute which was rejected when the bill passed. Ayes 22, Noes 5.

Senator McGinnis introduced a bill amending the general statutes concerning the publication of judicial notices, which was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Senator LaDue offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for one copy of the session acts of 1873. Passed.

Senator Perkins offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the high charges for express and freight, and to punish officers of express and railroad companies therefor. Adopted.

Senator LaDue introduced a bill appropriating \$640 to pay the war claim commission for service.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Senator Morrison offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner Permanent Seat of Government to exclude from the rotunda of the Capitol, apple and cigar vendors. Adopted.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE—MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, January 16.

#### RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. McCullough. That this House adjourn at 12 m. to-day and through courtesy to the Senatorial aspirants, they be given the use of the Hall during the evening, to define their views etc. Lost.

Mr. Bohart. That in view of the resolution contained in the last annual message of Governor Woodson, the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Judicial Circuits to 14, the present number being 29. Adopted.

Mr. Hesse. That Committee on Agriculture be directed to inquire why the Agricultural Report of 1874 has not been printed and distributed. Adopted.

Mr. Brock. That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether the Legislature has the power to regulate charges for freight on various railroads in the State. Adopted.

#### REMONSTRANCES PRESENTED.

By Mr. Adkins. Remonstrance against the passage of any bills for the relief of present or former contractors of the Penitentiary.

Referred to Committee on Penitentiary.

Mr. Adkins. Remonstrance against repeal of the charter of the town of Westport.

Referred to Committee on Banks and Corporations.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Mr. Carter, of St. Francois. Bill amending practice act.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Martin, of St. Louis. Bill amending the act concerning the publication of judicial notices.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Twiss. Bill repealing the act establishing a Board of Police Commissioners and a permanent force in Kansas City.

Referred to Committee on Local Bills.

Mr. Twiss. Bill adding new Section to Chapter 139, General Statutes. No attorney or counselor at law shall be taken as surety on any appeal bond, redemption bonds, bonds for security for costs, care bonds, forthcoming bonds, recognizance or any other other bond or recognizance given or taken in any legal proceedings whatever.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Schoppenhorst. Bill amending the law concerning the county Boards of Equalization.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Thatcher. Bill amending the law

concerning divorce, so the same may be granted where one of the parties has become insane, and remained so for seven consecutive years without prospects of recovery.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Phelps. Bill to fix compensation of the county Treasurers in counties having adopting township organizations.

Referred to Committee on Township Organizations.

Mr. Bradley. Bill amending the law concerning the Assessor in counties having township organizations.

Referred to Committee on Township Organizations.

Mr. Montgomery. Bill to establish a probate court in Pulaski county.

Referred to Committee on Local Bills.

Mr. Pettit. Bill to reorganize a county and probate court of Wayne county.

Referred to Committee on Local Bills.

Mr. Brown. Bill amending the act to encourage the growth of forest trees.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Twiss. Bill amending the act establishing a law and equity court in Jackson county.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Guthrie. Bill amending school law.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Bryan. Bill amending the school law of 1874.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Adkins offered a resolution that Mr. Haley, of Sullivan county, be added to Committee on Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylums.

Adopted.

The chair laid before the House memorial from the National Board of Trade, asking for a law providing that all persons carrying on business under firm name be required to register the name of each person composing such firm, etc.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Resolution, referring unfinished business of 27th General Assembly to Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business, adopted.

Mr. Briant offered a concurrent resolution protesting against the interference of the general government in the rights of the States and their people.

Referred to Register of Lands.

Mr. Briant, bill abolishing the office of Adjutant General and Quarter-Master-General by transferring duties to Secretary of State, at salary of \$1,200 per annum.

Referred to Committee on Wagner's Statutes.

Mr. Post, bill amending charter of the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company.

Referred to St. Louis Delegation.

Mr. Twiss, resolution that 2,000 copies of the biennial report of the Board of Immigration, 500 in German language, be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Twiss, resolution that 1,500 copies of report of Managers of Orphans Home, located at Kansas City.

Adopted.

Mr. Ranney, bill changing time of holding court in 10th judicial circuit.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Bill repealing registration law called up.

Mr. Post offered an amendment providing that the law shall not operate as a repeal of existing law in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

Amendment rejected.

Bill passed.

Mr. Love offered a resolution asking all Democrats who desired to vote with Republicans in the election of U. S. Senator be requested to meet with them in caucus.

Declared out of order.

Mr. Hutchins, resolution that the Committee on Agriculture be requested to report whether the act for protection of game, etc. can not be amended so as to extend the time of killing certain game without effecting the object had in view when the law was enacted.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Senate memorial concerning war claims referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Bill to abolish Joplin court of common pleas referred to Committee on Local Bills.

Adjourned till 9:30 A.M. Monday.

Meeting of Republican Members of the General Assembly.

The Republican members of the 28th General Assembly held a meeting on Saturday night. S. P. Twiss of Jackson county was selected as chairman, and C. H. Brown, of Barton county, Secretary. After the objects had been explained to be to organize the party in order to be ready to meet any questions that might arise in the present legislature, the following committees, on motion of Senator Williams, were appointed:

Committee on Permanent Organization, Senators Wyatt and McGinnis, and Representatives Bittenger, Folsom and Love.

Committee on Resolutions, Senators Williams and Patterson, and Representatives Post, Brown and Gardner.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at room No. 10, in the Capitol, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at which time all Republican members are requested to attend.

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